

# Kin of Faubus Among 7 Seized Fleeing to Mexico

*New York Times*  
SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 25 (UPI). — Seven fugitive teenagers, including a fourteen-year-old girl identified as the grand-niece of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, were arrested by border police today while trying to cross into Mexico in a stolen car.

Police said Margaret Faubus, two other girls and four boys broke out of the Sunnyacres Juvenile Hall in San Luis Obispo County last night by overpowering a matron.

They fled in her car after tying her and taking her purse. Border police stopped them at San Ysidro, Calif.

Police said that the Faubus girl had been arrested Saturday at Paso Robles on a drunk charge. She was with Paul Wayne King, eighteen, who was booked and held in the city jail.

Those who escaped from the juvenile home with the Faubus girl were identified as Della Acosta, fourteen; Betty Elmore, seventeen; Richard Krepps, fifteen; Leonard Ash, thirteen; Jeff McDaniels, fourteen, and his brother, Henry, fifteen.

Police said Margaret Faubus' grandfather was a brother of the Arkansas governor.



# McLaughlin Urges Data on Juveniles In Crime Census

## Says Youth Problem Is Factor In Growth of Serious Offenses

A crime census contemplated for the District should include full details of offenses committed by juvenile delinquents here, District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin urged last night.

He said the juvenile data is necessary if the crime census is to give an accurate picture of why the rate of serious offenses is steadily increasing.

The increasing trend definitely reflects in part the growing juvenile problem, he said.

Mr. McLaughlin proposed the crime census as one way for law enforcement authorities to find out why the crime rate is rising. He has called a meeting tomorrow of representatives of all the District law enforcement agencies to discuss the proposal.

Mr. McLaughlin conceives the census as covering every crime committed within the past two years. It would show also who the criminals are and the disposition of their cases.

### Age Breakdown Needed

One of the most important aspects of the proposed census as far as juvenile offenders are concerned, he said, would be a breakdown showing their ages.

This information, he added, may indicate the need for a change in the present age limit for determining whether a youth's case goes to Juvenile Court or an adult court.

"It is possible we should lower our dividing line," the commissioner said on Station WWDC's "Report to the People."

Juvenile Court has automatic jurisdiction over all youthful offenders up to the age of 18. It may waive jurisdiction in serious cases involving those who are 16 or over.

Commissioner McLaughlin said officials invited to tomorrow's meeting would discuss the value of the crime census and determine what facts should be reported.

Mr. McLaughlin said members of Congress were "particularly insistent" that the District police force be strengthened.

"Some members of Congress were talking about adding 500 to 1,000 men immediately," the commissioner noted.

However, Mr. McLaughlin said, there is a constant demand for particular use of police, including a "daily clamor" for more men to be assigned to traffic control.

Mr. McLaughlin revealed also that out of some 105 foot patrolmen on duty during daytime hours, 58 are assigned to stand guard at the various street construction projects throughout the city.

## Juvenile Court Bill Advanced By Legal Unit

D. C. Judicial Group  
OK Is Unanimous;  
Hearing Set Dec. 10

A proposed bill to provide two more Juvenile Court Judges here has been given a decided boost by the District's Judicial Conference as a prelude to a House subcommittee's hearings.

The boost came in the form of a unanimous vote by the conference—made up of local judges and lawyers—to recommend to the subcommittee that the legislation, passed by the Senate in the last session of Congress, be approved.

The subcommittee intends to hold further hearings on the bill on December 10 and 11. The legislation was up for House passage, but the subcommittee decided at the last minute in September to hold the additional hearings.

The judicial conference acted on a report made by its Committee on the Needs of Juvenile Court headed by Murray Preston, a Washington attorney.

Advised of possible moves by the House subcommittee to enlarge the hearings to include questions other than the need

for the added judges, the conference committee report called for enactment of the Senate bill "without awaiting the consideration and passage of any other legislation with reference to (Juvenile Court) which might be in order."

### Discussion Revealed

Though the judicial conference decided to ask the House subcommittee to pass the "judge power" bill now, the conference members also prepared to face other questions the subcommittee members may want to look into.

On other points the subcommittee inquiry will take up, the judicial conference voted to recommend that:

1. Age limits defining Juvenile Court jurisdiction should not be lowered. Under present law the court deals with offenders under 18 years of age.)

2. Juvenile Court jurisdiction primarily concerned with adults (as in nonsupport cases) should not be eliminated.

3. Identity of all youths involved in the Juvenile Court should not be published, regardless of the age or degree of sophistication of the offenders.

4. No legislation should be introduced in Congress that would abridge a juvenile's or adult's right to a lawyer in Juvenile Court proceedings.

5. Jury trials should be eliminated in delinquency hearings in the court.

### Continuance Favored

6. The court's social director should be permitted, as an "expedient under the present one-judge system" of the court, to continue to hold conferences that result in postponing judicial action or detention of youths in the District Receiving home for more than five days.

7. The Federal Youth Corrections Act, used to sentence youths convicted of crimes in adult Federal courts, should not be applied in Juvenile Court. (The YCA provides indeterminate jail sentences for youths, putting them under supervision of the Attorney General for six years.)

However, "appropriate steps (should) be taken immediately to provide urgently needed facilities for treatment of older youthful offenders" whose cases

have not been waived to the adult District Court here from the Juvenile Court.

The conference committee had originally recommended publishing—at the discretion of the Juvenile Court judge—the names of delinquency repeaters over the age of 16 years.

But United States Attorney Oliver Gasch objected to this, offering the amendment that was finally adopted to urge keeping the names secret.

## Youth on the Streets Boys Who Quit School Become City Problem

First of Six Articles

By Luther P. Jackson

Staff Reporter

The 17-year-old boy had been "out in the street" since June when he left a District junior high school. He had his own success formula.

"To make it out here," he said, "you need heart and hustle and somebody in your corner. You don't need algebra or world history."

The boy is one of about 4000 children aged 16 and 17 who have been dropped out of District schools after passing the compulsory attendance age. Like many of them, he could see no relation between his courses in school and his life in a Washington slum.

The boy is also one of 2000 "dropouts" who are idle during a period of peak employment in the Washington area. He paces the streets of a city whose metropolitan employment rate is consistently the highest in the United States.

The District's dropouts have pitifully few people in their corner even though they have long been regarded by school authorities and welfare leaders as a waste of manpower and a source of juvenile delinquency.

School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen comments that "one

### Editor's Note

Youngsters "out on the street" are a constant source

of trouble to authorities. Typically, they have dropped out of school and are jobless. This is the first of a series of articles by Staff reporter Luther P. Jackson spotlighting the District's 4000 school "dropouts" and what is being done about this community problem.

of the major tragedies in school systems here and across the country has been their inability to hold youngsters in school for 12 years."

"The dropouts are almost unemployable now," he adds "and they become less employable as each day goes by."

The job market for dropouts and other unskilled workers is indeed shrinking, according to a study recently released by the National Education Association. The report states:

"In 1900 unskilled workers accounted for 59 per cent of the total labor force. By 1950 this total had dropped to 28.9 per cent. By 1965 it is expected to be 24.4 per cent and by 1975, 22.1. Every decrease in these percentages is matched by an increase in the percentage of skilled workers, technicians, clerical workers and professional people."



## 15 Per. of Jobless

The Nation's dropouts—some 900,000 16 and 17-year-olds—constitute our biggest employment problem. In 1957, 15 per cent of the Nation's unemployed were 16 or 17.

The Washington area had 13,000 unemployed in October. The Washington Office of the U. S. Employment Service estimates that more than one out of every seven was a dropout from District schools alone.

Widespread employer resistance to dropouts was shown in a 1956 study for the Employment Service here. The resistance was ascribed not only to the dropouts' limited skills, but also to their poor attitudes and discipline.

## 1061 Dropouts Listed

The study also set the numbers of District dropouts in 1956 at 4000, with about half estimated to be jobless. USES Director Fred Z. Hetzel feels there has been little change in the picture.

But no one can be sure about the numbers of District dropouts, for they have been lost in other statistics kept by the school administration. Until this school year, the dropout figure was only kept for the academic high schools, as one means of measuring the effectiveness of the four-track system of ability grouping.

The high school figures show that 91 per cent of 1061 dropouts last year were in the two lower ability tracks. Poor reading ability is another dropout characteristic.

National studies show that girls are less likely to drop out than boys. As one writer says:

"Girls are less restless, conform more easily and have less difficulty adjusting to the demands and expectations of school, and when matched with boys of average and less than average ability—are more successful in their classroom work."

## Job Program Begun

This year the District administration has begun a "job conditioning" program for dropouts from the junior and senior academic high schools.

The new program contrasts with indifferent attitudes to the dropouts' problems. One observer says:

"Some principals counted the days until a troublesome boy reached the age of 16 so they could expel him. On the boy's 16th birthday, out he went—gone and forgotten."

But dropouts are known to police. The connection between school dropouts and juvenile crime has brought calls for "jobs for teen-agers" from several District groups, notably the District Commissioners' Youth Council. But employers are not listening.

In the job market 16 and 17-year-olds cannot compete with young adults for non-skilled jobs requiring physical strength; their endurance is limited. They lose out to women in competing for jobs in restaurants and service occupations. They are further restricted by the District Child Labor Law.

Dropouts have no Society for the Blind or Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. Many want to go into the armed forces, but the services want high school graduates.

In the District, Negroes comprise the bulk of dropouts. Persons interested in finding jobs for Negroes recognize the extent of the dropout problem. But they quickly point to the difficulty in helping even Negroes whose qualifications exceed those of white job candidates.

"There just aren't hours in the day to worry about dropouts, one person sighed.

Neglect and poverty have combined to cause many dropout to struggle for crumbs of the dignity and status which they feel is their due. The "heart" or courage they used to survive out in the streets if often turned toward fighting. The "hustle" they need becomes stealing.

Some of the boys, then, wend their way through the Police Youth Aid Division, to the Juvenile Court, to the Children's Center at Laurel, Md., to the National Training School for Boys at South Dakota ave. and Bladensburg rd. ne. There are 120 District boys at the school last week. Eighty-seven were dropouts.

## Hungry for Attention

Dr. Louis Jacobs, superin-

tendent of the National Training School, notes that the youths at the school are hungry for attention from adults. He says:

"Children need more time with the adult figures in their lives, parents who are busy and teachers in overcrowded class rooms. Our kids here want all the time we can give them."

Dr. Jacobs feels that national campaign should be conducted to keep children in school or, that failing, to help them find jobs.

"In the long run," he says, "it would be cheaper than the money spend for attempting to help a boy after he gets into trouble. Remember, it costs the District \$2600 a year to keep a boy out here."



These are the three Roving Leaders named by the District Recreation Department yesterday in its crusade to curb juvenile delinquents. From left, they are

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Stanley J. Andersn, Narcia D. Allen and Samuel R. LaBeach. All are former scholastic athletes.

# Woman Athlete To Curb Juveniles

Narcia D. Allen, petite former 100-yard-dash great at Tennessee State University, yesterday became the first woman to draw the District Recreation Department's toughest assignment: roving leader.

Roving leaders have the dangerous job of steering "hard-to-reach" juvenile delinquents out of gangdom and into playground and other recreation activities.

Mrs. Allen, a recreation supervisor with the Department for nine years, has already run into juvenile rough stuff:

"I have a desk drawer full of weapons I've rounded up from youngsters at the playgrounds."

Mrs. Allen was chosen to cope with what Recreation officials regard as a rising number of girls' "clubs"—some of

them auxiliaries to trouble-hungry boys' groups. She will have help from the six men in the program in handling rough neighborhoods.

The Recreation Board also named two other former athletes, both recreation supervisors with eight to nine years' experience, as roving leaders.

They are Samuel A. LaBeach, 25, onetime Morgan College track ace, and Stanley J. Anderson, 31, a four-sport athlete at Howard University. Both have done graduate work at Howard.

Just two years old, the roving leaders program has already worked such wonders among juvenile delinquents, Recreation officials said, they hope to build the staff up to nine.



# Brighter Horizons for Troubled Negro Youths

## First of Two Articles

Jimmy Smith, 18, is a statistic. He has been charted, graphed and ciphered by the numerous District studies which have been used since 1954 in New York and Georgia to prove that school integration does or does not work.

In the search for documentary evidence, both sides to the integration dispute often have strayed from Jimmy and his schoolmates and gone into subjects ranging from population trends to unwed mothers.

Jimmy Smith knows little about population trends, but he knows a lot about unwed mothers. His mother is one. So is his sister.

## Family Background

He is unaware that he is among the 978.8 out of every 1000 Negro youths who are not juvenile delinquents. A recent Welfare Department report showed a sharp decline in the number of delinquent Negro children here from 1954 to 1958.

But Jimmy could have been a delinquent, like his idle brother who recently returned to Washington from the Army with a dishonorable discharge and promptly created a family crisis by running up an \$80 phone bill.

Jimmy is the third of five children with four different fathers. He has come home on occasion to find his mother beaten and bloodied by the men who seemed to be forever floating in and out of her life.

Yet she has managed to keep her hungry family together in a succession of overcrowded flats. Public assistance helped. So did her work as a domestic and as an elevator operator.

"All through my early years in school," Jimmy recalls, "people would want to know why my older brother, sister and I all had different names.

Then they would want to know my whole life history."

Jimmy says he felt he was doomed to a miserable life until a few kindnesses happened. "There were some teachers who took me for what I was."

## Jobs Lead to College

Then Jimmy began working as a carrier boy at one of the District's supermarkets. He remembers that the boy who nominated him as captain of the carrier boys was the same boy he had criticized for clowning in the store. He recalls customers who responded to his "Thank you" for their tips by searching him out whenever they returned to shop.

Jimmy feels he was helped most by workers at the neighborhood agency which sponsored the carrier boys' club through the Area Board of the Commissioners' Youth Council. One worker, he adds, "made me feel that I could become whatever I wanted to be."

With his mother's help, Jimmy is now attending college while holding two part-time jobs. He wants to be a social worker so he can help others, as he was helped.

Jimmy is one of 20,169 youngsters who have been helped in the last three years by the carrier boy and odd-jobs programs sponsored by the Youth Council, the Recreation Department and the District Office of the U. S. Employment Service.

This is one of scores of employment, recreation and education programs conducted by thousands of District employes and volunteers. One of their aims is to give neglected children the bit of status or responsibility which might direct them into good citizenship.

Some social workers view the progress of Jimmy Smith, our initial statistic, and the reported decrease in juvenile delinquency among Ne-

groes as the fruit of their labor. Others, although unwilling to challenge the report, reserve judgment on the reasons for the decline in delinquency. These workers are concerned because few programs reach the poor, disorganized families in the city's slums.

They point to such contradictions as educating 1596 Negroes in Washington's vocational high schools, only to have them shut out of all but a few of the city's 2300 apprenticeship posts. Most of those who are placed go into such jobs as barbering or practical nursing or are steered into nonunion shops at lower pay.

## Statistics Are Suspect

Other skeptics have become suspicious of all reports which have any bearing on the integration question. Although the Welfare Department findings were carefully card-indexed from cases before the Juvenile Court and the Police Youth Aid Division, the results may be somewhat misleading.

The report finds that during the post-integration years the delinquency rate among Negroes aged 5 to 17 fell from 37.1 per 1000 in 1954 to 21.2 in 1958. Among white children, the rate remained stable at 15.3 per 1000 in 1954 and 15.2 in 1958.

One technical flaw in the report is that population figures made it necessary to include 5 and 6-year-olds. For all legal purposes there are no delinquents of such tender years.

Perhaps more significant is Welfare Director Gerard M. Shea's comment that the report showing a decrease in the numbers of Negro delinquents soon will be followed by a report showing that these same delinquents were charged with a greater number of offenses than were charged to other delinquents before the 5-year period. Thus the counterpart



By Norman Driscoll, Staff Photographer

## Youth Workers Honored

Shirley Johnson, 16, youth leader, presents a plaque to G. Howland Shaw, one of three board members of the Junior Police and Citizens Corps, Inc., honored yesterday at the annual luncheon at the Raleigh Hotel. The Corps, which has fought juvenile delinquency in the District for 17 years, also honored Arthur C. Smith Sr. and James Carter, who was represented by his wife.

of the boy who only stole a bicycle in 1953 is the lad who took a bike and broke into five houses in 1958.

Shea said the second report will be followed by an analysis of what the statistics mean in terms of measuring achievements in the District's fight against delinquency. Still this profusion of reports cannot obscure the fact that progress is being made.

Monday: Signs of progress.

## SCHOOL URGED FOR PARENTS

Those of Delinquents Would Attend New Orleans La. WASHINGTON (UPI)—The capital's chief juvenile inspector is pressing for a "school for the parents of delinquent children" to help in getting young criminals

giving them guidance, old fashion discipline and love."

He blamed modern theories of "not suppressing children," and "lack of communication in the family because of television," as causes for breakdowns in family togetherness.

Winters said the proposed parents school would be modeled after the traffic schools held by the many police departments for traffic violators. Parents of delinquents "whose neglect is obviously the cause of the kids going bad" would be instructed by juvenile courts to attend the school.

"We would try to show them how to cope with problem children, and what their responsibilities are as parents," Winters said. "But we need a big stick to hold over parents' heads. The parental responsibility law is the answer."

This law has been called unfair because parents would be sent to jail for crimes committed by their children, he said. But if parents knew jail was facing them "they'd soon start keeping their children under closer supervision."

"After giving parents the opportunity of attending the school," he said, "if their children continued to violate the law because of neglect, then we'd take punitive action and send the parents to jail."

"It's about time we did something about youngsters, some just 10 and 11-year-olds, roaming the streets getting into trouble."

Winters said adoption of an anti-loitering law would keep the streets clear of gangs of young trouble makers. "But, unlike a curfew, it would be fair to youngsters who are out at night for good reasons, like dances or basketball games."

"What we need is more money for youth centers, social workers and the like to give youngsters something to do with their spare time," he concluded.

Inspector John E. Winters, a veteran of 28 years on the capital police force and chief of its juvenile division for five years, has put the plan before the district commission, which governs Washington, D. C.

"It's about time we dealt with the root of the problem," Winters said in an interview.

"In most juvenile cases, there is something wrong with the 'togetherness' of the family," he said. "The school would be used to cope with cases where the delinquency of minors is a result of parental neglect."

Winters said the problem stemmed from parents "letting children do as they please instead of



# Report Lauds Delinquency Fight Here

But Senators Say  
Schools Still Need  
More Funds, Staff

By Erwin Knoll  
Staff Reporter

District public schools have come up with an "intelligent" and "most sound" approach to problems of juvenile delinquency, but need more money and more staff to do a thoroughly effective job, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee reported yesterday.

The Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.), which has in the past been sharply critical of delinquency control in the Capital, had high praise for the school system's recent efforts.

It said the local schools have leadership ranking with "the best in the country," but added:

"It is to be hoped that Congress will give them the funds to attract the personnel and to purchase the tools necessary to fulfill this potential."

Comments on the District schools were part of a 34-page report issued yesterday on the subcommittee's 1958 investigations.

The study found evidence of "an ever-increasing juvenile delinquency rate" around the country, requiring substantially stronger community programs of prevention and rehabilitation.

The following District programs were singled out for praise in the report:

- Establishment last year of the Boys' Junior-Senior High School for up to 50 severely disturbed youngsters. The subcommittee said it was impressed by the caliber of the staff and its "splendid attitude." Early results of the program have been encouraging, the report found, citing "very high" attendance by the difficult students.

- Formation of 11 new "social adjustment" classes in elementary and junior high schools, bringing the total to

27. "Attempts are being made to staff these with personnel much better trained," the subcommittee reported. Increasing use is being made of specialists, such as psychologists from the Health Department, to help the disturbed children in these classes, the report said.

- Development of the four-track program of ability grouping, which includes "special efforts to motivate and to reach children of the lower intellectual and achievement levels. This should have the effect of keeping these children interested and occupied and in school," the subcommittee commented.

- Streamlining and expansion of the Department of Pupil Appraisal, Study and Attendance, to which problem children are referred by school principals. Youngsters now receive more thorough attention from the Department, the report said. But the subcommittee noted that the Department still has a backlog of 107 psychiatric cases and 1294 requiring psychological testing.

"It is to be hoped that the School Board and the District Commissioner will continue to entreat Congress to provide the school system with the essential funds for personnel needed to carry on this vital work," the subcommittee declared.

It also called on Congress to "apply sober thought and judgment" to future school budget requests.

"We must raise the level of the entire system — and that means increased salaries for all types of school personnel — if we are to realize an appreciable change in the delinquency picture," the report stated. It added:

"While there are still many glaring shortages in the school system, as indeed in all agencies of delinquency prevention and control in the Washington area, in terms of lack of funds and lack of trained personnel, the subcommittee must in all sincerity commend the District school system for having met a crisis situation intelligently and for having in such a short period of time come up with what we feel to be one of the most sound approaches we have seen to handling the problem of delinquency within the schools."

In its survey of the juvenile delinquency situation around the Nation, the subcommittee found a steady 9-year increase in the number of appearances before juvenile courts.

About 12 per cent of the members of the 10-through-17 age group have appeared before juvenile courts, the report stated.

In addition to the recorded cases, the subcommittee reported that there is "a great mother lode of maladjustment that has escaped the attention of formal community agencies."

The group proposed five major educational goals:

1. Providing an adequate number of well-trained, qualified teachers familiar with mental health.
2. Insuring a supply of qualified visiting teachers and school psychologists.
3. Making adequate provision for remedial teaching and special classes and services for deviating children.
4. Financing of educational research and experimentation programs.
5. Providing opportunities for vocational and educational guidance for every child.

## Why Juvenile Court Bills Got Stymied

# Rep. Davis Seen Opposed to Possibility New Jurist Might Be Negro or Woman

By James Clayton  
Staff Reporter

Behind the hearings on the District's Juvenile Court which opened yesterday on Capitol Hill is the story of how Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) has held up for two years a bill to add judges because he lacked assurance that neither a Negro nor a woman would be appointed.

Davis, chairman of the House District Subcommittee which handles judicial problems, has given many other reasons why his group has not acted on a bill providing additional judges, including the need for a full investigation of the Juvenile Court.

But a highly placed source has told the Washington Post that Davis' main reason is a belief that neither Negroes nor women belong on the Juvenile Court bench. Women are too soft on law violators and Negroes are inferior, Davis is reported to think.

Davis' opposition to a Negro as a judge has long been known but his position on women has not.

In 1955 Davis wrote a bill to add an additional judge to Juvenile Court. The bill passed the House easily, but was amended in the Senate.

By the time it came back to the House, Davis had learned that the new judge would likely be a Negro. He was refused assurance that a Negro would not be appointed. The bill never got back to the House floor.

Last year, a bill to add two judges passed the Senate but never got out of Davis' subcommittee.

Finally, as Congress was adjourning in September, Davis' group decided to investigate Juvenile Court. Davis explained that he was interested in juvenile delinquency and whether the Juvenile Court Act should be amended.

His opening statement at yesterday's hearing mentioned many problems of Juvenile Court but not the need for

additional judges.

Davis has said frequently that juvenile courts "coddle" young criminals.

He has also told friends that the bill to add two judges is an effort by the Republicans to obtain more patronage.

When asked yesterday about his reported opposition to a woman judge, Davis said this was another "wild idea" that people have. He doesn't have anything to do with the appointment and confirmation of judges, he pointed out.



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GENERAL

# Arrests Of Juveniles Rose

8.1 Per Cent In 1958

F.B.I. Says National Crime Rate Increased Five Times Faster Than The Population

By The United Press

Washington, Sept. 2.—F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover reported Wednesday that the number of juveniles arrested for serious crimes rose by 8.1 per cent last year. Their offenses helped push the national crime rate 9.3 per cent above 1957.

Of 2,340,004 people arrested for such crimes as murder, rape, and aggravated assault, slightly more than 12 per cent were under age 18. Nearly 20 per cent were under 21 and about 29 per cent were under 25.

## Invited To Help New York

The F.B.I.'s new "crime clock" showed that crime increased five times faster than the United States population last year. It also disclosed that juvenile arrests increased at a far greater rate than adult arrests. Adult arrests rose by 1.8 per cent as against the 8.1 per cent for juveniles.

Hoover's report came as the F.B.I. chief was invited by New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to attend an emergency meeting Tuesday on mounting juvenile violence in New York City. Two 16-year-old New Yorkers were stabbed to death Sunday.

Hoover said an estimated

1,553,922 very serious crimes were committed in 1958, an increase of 131,637 over 1957. The figures, drawn from police records, were compiled under a uniform crime-reporting system set up a year ago.

The F.B.I. used seven major crimes as the basis for measuring the over-all 9.3 per cent boost. Under the new system, it no longer considers minor larcenies, negligent manslaughter, and statutory rape as part of the crime index.

## Forcible Rapes Increased

Forcible rape led the way last year with an increase of 13 per cent. Robbery and burglary followed closely with increases of 12.7 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively.

Larceny over \$50 rose 10.3 per cent while the remaining offenses showed a smaller climb: aggravated assault, up 2.6 per cent; auto theft, 2.2 per cent, and murder, 1.9 per cent, the lowest rate of increase.

The crime clock also indicated that a major offense was committed every 20.3 seconds last year and a murder occurred every 64.2 minutes. Forcible rape was committed every 36.1 minutes, robbery every 7 minutes.

## 22 Slain Each Day

Each day during 1958, the F.B.I. estimated, 22 people were feloniously slain. Each day there also were 40 forcible rapes and 311 other felonious assaults, 1,073 larcenies over \$50, 742 stolen cars, 206 robberies, and 1,862 burglaries.

The crime index also showed:

1. For every 100 persons formally charged and held for prosecution, 67 were found guilty.

2. The average loss per property crime was about \$198, of which the police recovered about 54 per cent.

3. About half the robbers used guns or other weapons in committing their crimes in streets and alleys. About a third of their crimes were break-ins of business establishments.

4. Four out of 10 burglaries of homes occurred during daylight.

# Rockefeller Plans

War On Juveniles

Will Ask FBI Chief's Aid In Controlling Gangs

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—(UPI)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller announced Tuesday night he would call on FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to help mobilize an all-out fight against the "great tragedy" of juvenile violence that is sweeping New York City.

Rockefeller said he hoped to lead an emergency campaign against teenaged criminals with the help of religious leaders, social workers and other prominent persons.

After a hastily-called meeting with his top aides, Rockefeller said he would hold two meetings with experts to map a definite campaign.

Rockefeller stepped in as Mayor Robert F. Wagner prepared to launch a program of his own, city officials increased their demands for a 10 p.m. citywide curfew, and an emergency task force of 1,400 police patrolled the streets to stamp out youth crime.

Among the toughs sought was the 16-year-old leader of a street gang known as the Vampires. The young hoodlum calls himself Dracula and dresses in a dark-blue, red-lined cape, black trousers and black shoes with imitation silver buckles.

He is wanted as the suspected killer of two teenaged boys in a playground in Hell's Kitchen, on Manhattan's West Side Sunday.

# Alexander F. Jones

## Juvenile Crime And Racial Responsibility

(Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from the Syracuse, N. Y., Herald American. The author of the article is a native of Wisconsin. He has been associated with The Minneapolis Journal, United Press, and The Washington Post, of which he was managing editor, 1935-47. Since 1950, he has been executive editor of the Herald American, one of the leading dailies in New York State.)

JUVENILE CRIME increased 8.1 percent in 1958 in the United States, the F. B. I. reports.

The worst records, according to the figures, were in the large cities where the local statistics show the increase in juvenile crime was almost in direct ratio to the added Negro and Puerto Rican population.

IT IS A SAD THING, and a matter that is being suppressed in most northern cities, but the fact is that the best argument for segregation is the crime record in Negro centers and the fact that education standards are set back dangerously where there is integration.

And it is equally true that the best argument for Puerto Rican independence is that the U. S. could then put a quota on immigration to this country and stop the flow of the scum of the San Juan slums into American cities.

This is no racial screed, or attempt to arouse prejudices.

It is intended as a challenge to Negro and Puerto Rican leaders to devote stronger efforts to instilling a greater degree of social responsibility in newly arrived southern Negroes in northern cities and in Puerto Rican groups just deplaned on the mainland.

There is a great hue and cry from the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People that Negroes are treated like second class citizens.

THE POINT IS that a man is rarely treated like a second class citizen unless he acts like one. There are hundreds of thousands of first class Negro citizens in northern cities who are equal in every way to the whites. And their children are equal in every way to others in school.

They are proof that social responsibility need not have anything to do with the color of one's skin.

But it is also a fact that when the present type of Negro and Puerto Rican newcomer moves into a city district it quickly becomes a slum and crime figures soar.

If the same number of Scandinavian newcomers moved into that district it would not become a slum. In fact, values would increase and improvement associations would be formed over night.

THE FACTS in this situation have been ignored too long and social welfare organizations and indeed the public attitude towards social responsibility and discipline of youth has become so lax that young criminals sneer at the law.

Today police are hard put in dealing with Negro and Puerto Rican gangs. If they use night sticks, they are charged with "police brutality" and mobs form to free the prisoner.

This happened in New York's Harlem recently when police arrested a drunken Puerto Rican woman.

The nation was shocked by the murder of two white boys in a New York City playground by a gang of Puerto Rican hoodlums who have since been revealed as sneering, arrogant, garbage can scrounging little punks who grinned vacuously for the cameras as the funeral processions of their victims passed the police station where they were held.

I REMEMBER WELL how Sergeant Mike Tuohy at the "back of the yards" police sta-

tion in Chicago used to take punks like that down to the basement and apply a length of rubber hose.

When they came upstairs they were not good subjects for pictures. There were no "to hell with

the police" sneers. More likely than not they were paroled to Father Sheilnow Bishop — and one violation and Sergeant Tuohy took over again.

Police are being badgered by racial groups, mostly Negro and Puerto Rican, to the point they are often afraid to act.

In Washington, where the population is now 54 per cent Negro, muggings, murder, rape and robberies have increased to the point where the nation's capital has one of the worst crime records in the country—and its fully integrated schools have fallen two to three years behind former standards. A total of 26 police officers were attacked in July alone.

REP. CHARLES DIGGS, JR., a Michigan Congressman, and himself a Negro, saw a gang of Negro thugs beating an officer recently and sought to stop it. He fled when one of them advanced on him with a knife.

"I know there are certain conditions which produce this kind of anti-social attitude, but we need more responsibility on the part of the Negro community, too," he commented later. "We can't just blame conditions and let it go at that."

That is the case, exactly, so far as I am concerned.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION guarantees rights to all citizens, but not included in those liberties is the privilege of flouting the law and committing crimes.

Furthermore, no citizen has the privilege of pointing to the color of his skin and the character of his dwelling as an answer to why he murdered innocent children in a playground.



MORE HARM is being done to the cause of the law abiding, responsible Negro by racial Negro agitators, who harp on his rights and completely ignore the responsibilities of citizenship, than any other one factor.

And for an example of the type of Puerto Rican we are getting in the United States contrast them with the Hawaiians.

Hawaiians are a mixture of Polynesians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and Caucasians.

YET, WHO EVER HEARD of gangs of Hawaiians roaming the U. S. city streets like wild animals?

They are peace-loving people, who are law abiding and ambitious and make excellent citizens. They have pride of race, pride in their homes, pride in their accomplishments.

And they never create slums.

Laws, democracy, and the Christian spirit can do just so much for any people.

In the end their own character and efforts tell the story.



# Feel One Fifth Of Young U.S. Males Have Records

## CONGRESS ROLLS UP SLEEVES

WASHINGTON UPI — The Senate Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee estimated Sunday that one-fifth of the nation's male youths between the ages of 10 and 17 already have a court record for misbehavior.

In a report to the Senate, the subcommittee said a whopping 12 per cent of the total youth population — both girls and boys — have been hauled before a court and charged with delinquency. It said the number of boys with delinquency records exceeds 1,700,000. It estimated that the number will exceed two million "in the not too distant future."

"Unless the rising trend is reversed, the subcommittee said we can expect a little over one million children to appear before the courts in 1965 and possibly 1,400,000 in 1970."

It emphasized that these figures do not truly represent the serious nature of the problem. It said that many delinquents are never detected or brought into court.

The subcommittee described in detail its individual investigations last year. It concentrated on New York where, it said, "the problem had reached its greatest intensity."

The subcommittee cited as an example a case in a grammar school in Brooklyn where a 14-year-old boy was sent to court after instigating and presiding over a kangaroo court within the school.

"He was apprehended while placing a noose over the head of a student defendant, carrying out the edict of his court — death by hanging," it added. "The boy was returned by the court to the same school within one week, despite an obvious maladjustment and suspicion of sex deviation."

WASHINGTON (AP) — Your car can be stolen, your windows smashed, your child attacked by a running-wild teen-ager whether you live in East Harlem, Albany or a suburb of Washington, Chicago or Los Angeles.

Against this background — the grim fact that juvenile delinquency is a national as well as a local problem — Congress got started Monday on a new attempt to see what if anything the federal government can do about it.

More social workers Vocational training camps New studies, on top of the many already carried out to get at the root of the trouble.

These and various other steps were proposed as a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee opened two days of public hearings on a variety of proposed legislation.

The agreement was voiced on anything except a call for federal funds to help study the problem further. As Capt. John C. Davenport, commander of the Cincinnati Police Juvenile Bureau put it,

"Since the problem is so complex there is no one answer and solutions will have to come from many approaches."

Some of the main suggestions advanced:

1. Maybe child labor and other view of a growing shortage of jobs such laws should be revised in for youths. This idea came from Dr. E. Preston Sharp, head of Philadelphia's Youth Study Center. He said the high cost of recreation at a time when young people find it hard to earn money is a factor in juvenile crime. "Our culture has hemmed in youth," Sharp said.

2. Judge Alfred D. Noyes of

Montgomery County, Md., one of the nation's highest-income areas,

said more trained workers are needed in courts and welfare agencies. It is much easier to get funds for building roads than it is for helping people, said the suburban Washington, D. C. judge.

3. Federal funds to set up state forestry camps, along the lines of the depression-days CCC camps, were proposed by Davenport. In these, he said, borderline delinquents and jobless out-of-school youths could be aided.

4. Study, study and more study. New York City's commissioner of youth services, Ralph W. Whelan, said criminal behavior, alcoholism, drug addiction and similar social ills are concentrated in about 1 per cent of the population. Why "To my knowledge," Whelan said, "there is no current research in this area."

Sen. Joseph W. Clark (D-Pa), subcommittee chairman, voiced hope that Congress would vote a major juvenile delinquency bill this year. One was passed by the Senate in 1956 but it failed to win House approval.

Clark said there was a 70 per cent increase in juvenile court cases between 1948 and 1955, and that the rate of increase since then has been about the same.

## Says Senatorial Group

# Juvenile Incurability Serious School Problem

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reporting a sharp increase in incorrigible and delinquent behavior in the public schools, Senate investigators hope "will help the school system to regain the initiative in handling not only their own problem but attendant problems of the community as well."

Under this legislation, federal on legislation to help cope with the problem. states to set up local programs for the early detection of potential juvenile delinquents and to provide remedial measures. The schools would be used as the central administrative agencies within a community.

The report cited evidence gathered in an investigation last year of the New York City school system, where it said juvenile delinquency increased for the first time in nine straight years, from 1949 to 1957.

During that period, it said, appearances before juvenile courts for delinquency increased almost 2½ times, while in the same span the population in the 10 through 17 age group increased only 25 per cent.

The subcommittee estimated that two million American youngsters in this age group soon will have juvenile court records. It said that 20 per cent of the boys from 10 through 17 have a delinquency record.

Its figures included traffic violations as well as other offenses. "These types of children have been foisted on the school system because of inadequate community services and facilities to handle them and because of families who cannot control their offspring."

Their report said that while New York has received much adverse publicity, the subcommittee knows that "this same situation has existed in other cities, exists now in some cities, and will probably exist in many more cities in the future."

Because of the seriousness of the situation, the subcommittee said, it is drafting legislation it



# Battle Against Juvenile Delinquency Must Be Fought In Nation's Schools

*Editor's Note—The long shadow of juvenile delinquency falls like a blight on practically every community in America. In refreshing contrast to recitals of destructive effects, here's the first in a series of four articles telling what positive steps can be taken to cure the disease.*

By G. K. HODENFIELD  
AP Education Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The battle against juvenile delinquency must be fought in the schools. It will be a long battle, and expensive. But nowhere are conditions more favorable. Nowhere is there greater chance for success.

That is the essence of a report issued Sunday by the National Education Assn. after a yearlong study.

Although it called the school a powerful and pervasive force in fighting delinquency, the report emphasized that the school can't do the job alone. A successful program, it said, calls for close cooperation with the family, community agencies, law enforcement agencies and the courts.

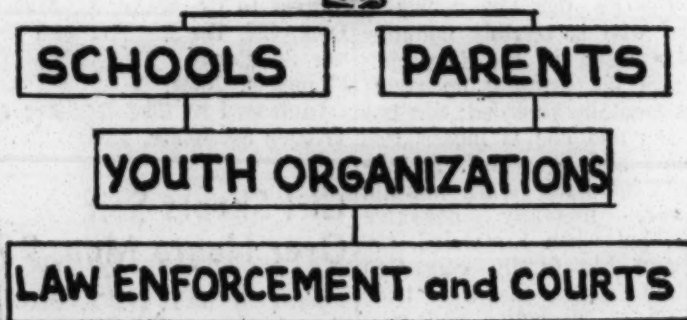
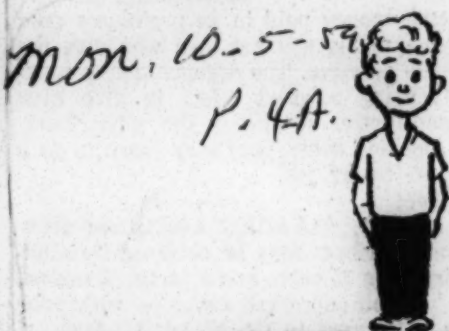
Dr. William C. Kvaraceus of Boston University, director of the NEA project, said the schools have these strategic advantages:

They get the youngsters early, and maintain close contact with them for years. They have professional personnel, trained to work with children and youth. They have a natural relationship with the parents, much more so than the police, courts and welfare agencies.

Finally: "The modern school has accepted a responsibility for the personal and social growth of children, as well as for their academic training and acquisition of knowledge."

On the other hand: "The school's primary function is not that of a hospital, institution, or warehouse to store children — good, bad or indifferent. As a school, its major concern remains that of instruction and learning."

The report stressed that the school's responsibility to the delinquent is the same it has to all children, or to other handicapped children — the blind, the deaf, the



(Staff Art By Street)  
**COMBINED FORCES FIGHT DELINQUENCY**  
Battle Will Be Long And Expensive

crippled, the mentally retarded, late.

But, it said, of all the exceptional children needing special help, "the delinquent is the one most likely to get the back of the hand, rather than the helping hand, from adults."

The 350-page book, "Delinquent Behavior-Principles and Practices," is the second of two volumes stemming from the project. The first, "Delinquent Behavior-Culture and the Individual," was published last spring.

The first volume exploded a number of popular myths about delinquency. Most delinquents, it said, are normal youngsters, and their delinquency is a way of life rather than a manifestation of emotional disturbance or the result of broken homes, working mothers, bad companions, heredity, or a low IQ.

#### NO PAT SOLUTION

There is no pat solution to the problem of juvenile delinquency, the first report said. It called for more and better research, an expansion of community and school efforts to identify the delinquency-bound youngster before it is too

The report issued Sunday presents some time-tested principles to be used in fighting delinquency, some guidelines to be followed, and some community or state projects that have shown value.

More than 500 experts contributed their ideas. The programs of scores of big cities and small hamlets were weighed and compared.

#### TASK OUTLINED

Basically, the school's task was outlined this way:

Try to spot, just as early as possible, the youngsters who show signs of a serious and persistent pattern of misbehavior. In this regard, extreme care must be taken that normal high spirits aren't mistaken for potential delinquency, and that no youngster is branded a delinquent in front of his classmates.

Help the student as much as possible in the regular classroom. Provide special classes as needed, and the services of qualified, trained psychologists, school nurses, doctors, etc. Use an individualized curriculum that enables the student to achieve a

measure of success appropriate to his learning capacity or potential.

#### HOME LIFE

Study the student's home life, and work closely with the parents.

If the student's actions involve him with the police and the courts, work side by side with those agencies to help the youngster.

Always remain alert to the help that might be available through other youth and family welfare organizations.

The report noted that a small fraction—usually less than 1 per cent—of the misbehaving youngsters cannot be kept in the regular classroom. For these extreme cases it suggested special centers within the school organization, or the use of such separate and special facilities which may exist in the community.

Tomorrow: Spotting the Potential Delinquent.



# INDIANA AIMS AT PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS

## Seeks to Charge Them for Confinement

Indianapolis, Feb. 25 [UPI]

The Indiana House Wednesday received a bill which would permit judges to force the parents of delinquent minors to help pay for their confinement in state institutions.

The bill was introduced by Rep. John Bradshaw Jr. [D-Indianapolis] by House special rules.

It came as the outgrowth of a committee investigation into the case of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Robbins of Indianapolis, who were jailed in alternate weeks for refusing to pay for the care of their 12 year old son in a private institution to which he was committed by a judge.

### Judge Is Supported

Bradshaw's committee, appointed when a furor over the Robbins case resulted in criticism of Juvenile Judge Harold Fields, reported Wednesday that Fields was right in jailing the Robbinses for court contempt.

The bill not only carried out the committee's contention that Fields was right but also sought to make it possible for other judges to require other parents to pay for delinquent child care.

The committee said its bill would correct the present law which does not provide for parents to be charged for confinement of their delinquent children in state-owned institutions.

### He'll Get Special Plate

A legislator who wanted

one of the special license plates issued to lawmakers for use on his truck will get one but it will require a custom-made production.

The plates are for automobiles only. But Rep. Leland C. Buxton [D., Blocher] wanted his for a three-quarter ton truck. He protested to the House when he found he couldn't get the special plate. Speaker Birch Bayh later announced that the department of motor vehicles has agreed to prepare a special legislative truck license for Buxton bearing the gross weight indication required by law.

### "Right to Work" Move

Meanwhile Majority Republicans in the state Senate rejected a new Democratic move to force a showdown on repeal of the "right to work" law.

By a 26 to 24 vote, the Senate tabled a motion by Democratic Leader Matthew Welsh to have the Senate meet as a committee of the whole to study a House-passed repealer.

The roll call showdown and the debate left no doubt that the senators are just as far apart now as they ever have been on labor legislation issues.

Democrats served notice they will not accept the Republican strengthened version of "union reform" under any conditions.

Republicans who favor "right to work" repeal have demanded that the Democrats go along on the G. O. P. reform version in exchange for the help of the rebels in repealing "right to work."



23 1959

KENTUCKY

**Long Arm Of Law**

# Juvenile Offenders Take Spankings In Open Court

By ANN PARDUE

The Courier-Journal Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., July 6. — If the strong hand of a father on his son's backside can remedy the cause that sends the lad before Juvenile Trial Commissioner Max M. Smith, such will be prescribed. *Thurs. 7-9-59*

Three teen-age boys were given "real good spankings" by their fathers in a Juvenile Court session this week, Smith said. Smith had found the boys—all first offenders—guilty of petty theft.

Smith said he asked the boys' fathers if they wished to punish them or if they wanted them punished by the court, which could mean spending a few hours in jail, or being put on probation. He said he suggested a spanking if the father wished to do the punishing.

The fathers readily agreed to Smith's suggestion, and spanked their sons, themselves, in open court.

The court session was a busy one, Smith added. In all, 19 juvenile offenders were brought before him. The spankings had a "psychological effect" on the others, too, Smith added.



# Suit to Ask Integration At Training Schools

*Sunday Star, Washington D.C.*  
Sun. 5-17-59  
BALTIMORE, May 16 (AP).

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans court action to seek integration of Maryland's training schools for delinquents.

The association announced yesterday that a suit would be filed in Circuit Court within "a week to 10 days."

The action follows failure of legislation before the 1959 General Assembly which would have provided a start toward integration of the training schools. Spokesmen for the NAACP said they were left with no other choice.

## To Claim Economic Loss

Tucker R. Dearing, attorney for the NAACP, said he would file a taxpayers' suit alleging economic loss because of segregation.

The fundamental question for the court to decide, Mr. Dearing said, is whether segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He said the case probably would raise a question as to whether the training schools are correctional institutions, subject to administrative discretion, or educational institutions, within the scope of recent Supreme Court decisions.

There are four training schools in Maryland—Montrose for white girls near Reisterstown; Barrett for Negro girls in Anne Arundel County; Boys' Village for Negroes at Cheltenham, and Maryland Training School for Boys, an institution for white youths in Baltimore County.

## Montrose Change Sought

The Welfare Department sought authority from the 1959 General Assembly to integrate Montrose. The measure arose from mounting pressure for abandonment of Barrett School, the Negro institution, so that runways of nearby Friendship International Airport could be extended.

The bill was defeated by one

vote in the Senate Finance Committee. Instead, the legislature authorized a start toward construction of a new, separate institution for Negro girls.

The Welfare Department had planned eventual integration of all its schools if the Barrett bill had passed.



## Maryland-Virginia Briefs

# Negro Training School Planned

BALTIMORE, May 8 (AP)—The refusal of the 1959 General Assembly to permit integration of the Montrose School for delinquent white girls has been interpreted by welfare officials as authority to construct a new institution for Negro girls.

Director Thomas J. S. Waxter of the State Welfare Department announced yesterday that plans for a new institution for Negro girls would be presented to the Board of Public Works by September. He estimated the cost of such an institution as \$1 million.

The present facility for Negro girls, Barrett School in Anne Arundel County, lies in the path of proposed extensions of the Friendship International Airport runways.

The Welfare Department sought authority during the recent session of the Legislature to integrate the Negro girls at Barrett with the white girls at Montrose. The enabling legislation was passed by the House but died in the Senate.

Funds for planning a new institution are available in the capital improvements program for next year, Waxter said.

## POSSES SEIZE 28 WHO FLED FROM PRISON

Six Delinquents Still

Elope Pursuers

Jessup, Md., April 6 (AP)—Hundreds of state policemen, national guardsmen, county policemen, and marines Monday captured more fugitives who escaped from the Patuxent institution. Only six are still at large.

Thirty-four young inmates overpowered guards and broke out of the institution for defective delinquents at 7 p.m. Sunday by seizing keys from two unarmed guards and unlocking six doors.

Four of the 28 recaptured were picked up in Baltimore when a passer by saw them changing from prison garb to civilian clothes in a parked station wagon they had stolen in Baltimore county.

### 2 Planes Aid Hunt

Lt. W. W. Corbin of the state police said two planes that flew low over the area helped to capture six of the fugitives.

"The planes found four hidden under the trees," he said, "and soon saw two more going into the woods."

Lt. Corbin said 300 men took part in the search Monday for the fugitives.

In addition to about 100 troopers, the group included United States marines of near Fort Meade, Md., and three companies of national guard troops. Baltimore sent five police dogs. Twenty University of Maryland students volunteered to search.

### Area Surrounded

"We surrounded the entire area," Corbin said. "The national guard men have a ring around an area with a radius of five miles."

Harold M. Boslow, super-

intendent of the institution, said that "some of the inmates who escaped can be considered dangerous. But two who have been caught are the most dangerous."

The institution, a kind of model reform school, has 331 inmates and is 15 miles southwest of Baltimore. It aims at rehabilitating young law-breakers who have unusual mental and emotional problems. Those who escaped had been convicted of robbery, larceny, burglary. Most were in their 20s.

Soon after the men escaped, authorities broadcast warnings for families to lock their doors. Motorists were advised to pass up hitchhikers.

### Guards Twin Brothers

The escape developed as 64 prisoners were lolling in two recreation rooms on the first floor. A group of inmates grabbed a guard, John Wilson, 44, and seized his keys, then unlocked two doors and overpowered John's twin brother Hugh. He took his keys, and opened four more doors.

There was no outside wall to stop them and the convicts spread over open fields and into woods surrounding the institution.



## OAKLEY TRAINING SCHOOL

# State Does Well For Negro Youth

*Jackson*  
By JAMES FEATHERSTON  
Daily News Staff Writer

Mississippi is doing "pretty good" by its Negro juvenile delinquents but could do better.

This is the considered opinion of W. L. Eiland, superintendent of the Oakley Training School for Negroes near Raymond.

The Negro reformatory school is overcrowded. More facilities for vocational training are needed. The training school is in dire need of a gymnasium.

But this is a young program. The school hasn't been here too long—just since 1949. The appropriations have been increasing steadily along, says Eiland. Oakley Training School now has about 252 students including about 13 girls. All have been committed to the school by the courts for offenses ranging from petty theft to prostitution.

## FEW RUNAWAYS

Most of the students are pretty well satisfied. Runaways are few. This is because many and perhaps most of the Negro juvenile delinquents came from under privileged homes where food and other necessities of life are scant. At Oakley, they are well-fed and well-housed despite crowded dormitory space.

Last Thursday, the breakfast menu included eggs, bacon, grits, biscuits and hot chocolate. For dinner, there were turnip greens, salmon croquettes, potatoes, milk, corn bread and apples. The supper menu included sausages, bologna, pork and beans and milk.

## WORK AND SCHOOL

"Most of the students are pretty unhappy when they first get here. They sulk a few days but after that they like it here," Eiland says.

The students at Oakley go to school one day and work the next. The working day is six hours long. A few work in the shop, learn-

ing such trades as carpentry, painting, bricklaying and electrical work. More shop facilities are needed in order to teach more students trades.

Farming is the most unpopular task assigned the students, according to Eiland, but farming is the most necessary because Oakley is almost a self-sustaining operation.

Most of the food eaten at Oakley is grown on its 600 acres. The school has herds of cattle and hogs numbering more than a hundred each.

## OVERCROWDED

The boys live ten-to-a-room in rooms designed for four. But Eiland says a new boys dormitory is to be built soon which will somewhat relieve the overcrowded conditions.

Each dormitory has a television set in the lobby. The sets were donated by private organizations.

The girls' dormitory was recently built and is quite swanky. Clean and well-furnished, the lounge in the girls' dormitory is notably attractive.

Prior to the construction of the girls' dormitory, female offenders were just "turned loose" if they were not old enough and then crimes serious enough to be committed to the state penitentiary at Parchman.

## NO MORE SPACE

Even today, there are many Negro juvenile offenders who should be at Oakley but are not simply because the school doesn't have space for them.

Some Negro juvenile offenders have to languish in county jails until Oakley can find room for them.

The students are provided a change of work clothes by the state. Other clothing must be donated by friends, relatives, or private organizations.

The students are given allowances ranging from 10 to 20 cents. This money is spent in the soft drink and candy dispensing ma-

chines in the cafeteria. Profits from the dispensing machines go back into allowances, setting up kind of a revolving fund.

The students, if they behave themselves, get vacations at Christmas, Easter, and during August.

Sex problems are few at Oakley. The boys are not allowed to cross the road in front of the girls' dormitory except for supervised social activities.

## LARGER STAFF NEEDED

Eiland says more staff members are needed at Oakley. The school now has about 35 employees, including two social workers, five teachers, house parents, laundry, kitchen and farm supervisors. Salaries range from \$125 to \$275 a month but employees are given housing and food.

Eiland is a former Ruleville schoolteacher and has been superintendent of Oakley the past four years. He is a graduate of Alcorn A. & M. College and attended Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Lucille Price, the wife of a Jackson physician and a product of the Atlanta School of Social Work and the University of Chicago, and E. N. Lee, Jr., a University of Indiana product, are the social workers at Oakley.

Their duties are numerous. They help the students "adjust" to their environment and they try to help paroled students live useful lives.

Eiland says relatively few students of Oakley "graduate" to the state penitentiary at Parchman.

## HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Oakley provides schooling on the campus through the eighth grade. High school students attend Utica Institute where they generally make good records.

"Utica Institute could hardly operate without our boys on the football team and in the band," comments Eiland.

Two lakes are on the Oakley property and one is used for

## MISSISSIPPI

swimming. This time of year, the boys play basketball on an outdoor court.

Eiland says the school badly needs a gymnasium.

"On rainy days, there is nothing for them to do sometimes but hang around the dormitories. This is a hardship on the house," he says.



**NEW GIRLS DORMITORY** is the swankiest building at the Oakley Training School near Raymond. The girls' dormitory is attractively furnished. About 33 girls are at Oakley.

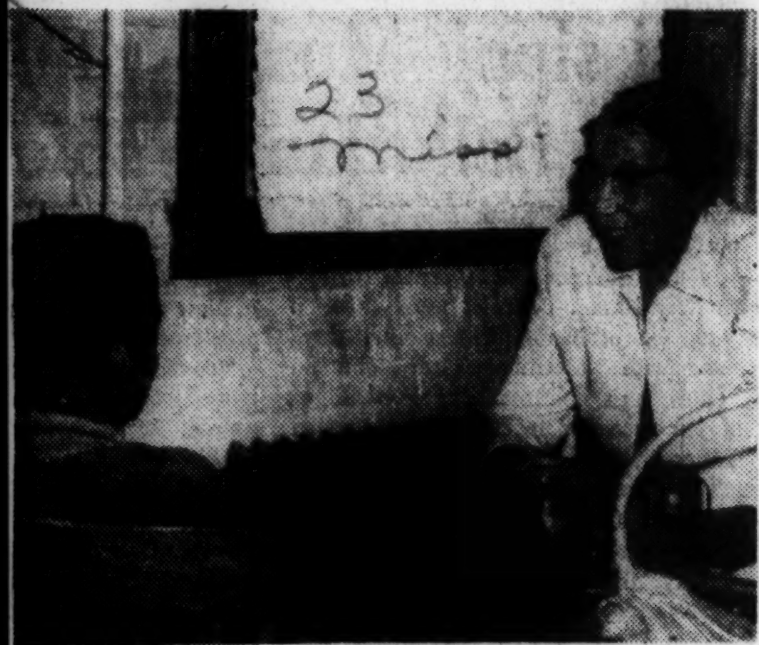


**THIS IS THE CHAPEL** and school building at Oakley Training School. Schooling is provided through the eighth grade. High school students attend Utica Institute.





**TALK OVER JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS — W. F. Eiland (left), superintendent of the Oakley Training School, talks over Negro juvenile delinquency problems with John Osborne, Hinds County Youth Counselor.—Daily News Staff Photos by James Featherston.**



**INTERVIEWING A YOUNG NEGRO offender is Lucille Price, one of two trained social workers at the Oakley Training School. She attended the Atlanta School of Social Work and the University of Chicago.—Daily News Staff Photo by James Featherston.**



**LONG LINE of Oakley Training School students march back to classes after playing basketball on an outdoor court.**



# NAACP Calls For Community Action to Curb Delinquency

*Dispassionate*  
*Shelbome city*  
*Div. 10-2-55. P. 1.*

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has pledged "its continuing support of every constructive effort" to eliminate the cause of and curb juvenile delinquency and adult crime.

A policy statement adopted by the Association's Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting here on September 14 further calls upon its branches throughout the country "to cooperate with other responsible citizens and agencies in this vital task."

The Board statement "unequivocally condemns criminal acts and other violations of law and order committed by anti-social individuals." Moreover, it "recognizes that the motivation for some misdeeds is rooted in a background of social disabilities and economic inequities which foment damaging psychological frustrations."

Not only "justly administered action against offenders, but also a massive attack by the total community on the conditions which produce anti-social behavior" are required "to stem the rising tide" of delinquency and crime, the NAACP Board declared.

"This is a responsibility shared by all elements of the community, one from which no segment of the population is exempt," the statement asserts. Governmental and private agencies and individual citizens alike have legitimate roles to play in community-wide efforts to protect life and property, to uphold the highest standards of public morality, to safeguard the rights and privileges of citizens, and to eradicate the economic and social cesspools which breed crime."

Asserting that "regard for law and order and respect for the enforcers of law are essential in any community," the statement also indicates that a "regard for the rights of citizens by law enforcement officers" is equally essential. "Only in a society in which these mutual responsibilities are recognized and upheld can effective action be taken to reduce delinquency and crime," it states.

"Mass hysteria will not do the job," the statement continues. "Neither will disregard of citizens' constitutional rights, nor large-scale indiscriminate arrests

of alleged offenders against whom there is no incriminating evidence."

Pointing to the rise in delinquency rates in other cities and countries, the statement expresses the conviction that "here, as elsewhere, crime and delinquency will be curbed on a basis of an understanding of the causes and a concerted effort to eliminate or minimize the social, economic and psychological origins of anti-social behavior."

Said normally for N. Y. summer!—

## Will school bells drown out juvenile sound of violence?

*Arthur Everett*  
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A long, hot, violent summer is drawing to a close in New York City. On Monday, more than a million youngsters return to classrooms in public and private schools.

Behind them, simmering in oppressive heat, they leave a myriad of concrete playgrounds, grassy parks, swimming pools, tenement stoops, candy stores and other centers where they congregated in uneasy alliance during the Summer nearly past.

Behind them, also, they leave a record of Summertime violence—six juveniles dead on city streets or playgrounds in shootings or stabbings connected with youth gang warfare.

"The streets of New York have become a jungle," declared a city magistrate, angry over the menacing upsurge of juvenile crime that has marked this Summer of 1959.

And a Puerto Rican youth, alluding to the West Side Manhattan area where two of the youth gang slayings occurred, said:

"IT'S GETTING TO BE like Korea there."

Actually, no one Summer in New York is too much worse than the one before it. An estimated 10 youths die every year in the sporadic outbreaks among the 150 fighting street gangs that parcel New York into private realms of sadism and violence. They call their territories their "turf."

But four juvenile gang slayings in seven late August days this year highlighted the long-standing problem of youngsters on the prowl, giving no quarter and asking none, brandishing guns and knives and iron pipes and bicycle chains and metal-studded belts in defense of their own turf or in the invasion of the turf of others.

The gangs, about one-third Negro, one-third Puerto Rican and one-third white or mixed, have a total membership of 6500 to 7500 between the ages of 14 and 19. This is a small percentage of the 1,600,000 in the age bracket throughout the city.

Why do these youngsters join gangs and go about armed? One of them told a juvenile authority:

"Everyone belongs to something. Business men belong to clubs. Well, this is our club. If you have a piece (gun) with you, you can do more harm than your fists. When you carry it, you can't be a punk. Most kids carry a shank (knife) or a piece."

OF COURSE, MOST kids carry neither. The gangs operate mainly in slum areas—Harlem, the lower East Side, parts of the Bronx, the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, South Jamaica in Queens. All the areas are heavily Negro and Puerto Rican. All have other common denominators—poverty, overcrowding, dismal housing.

Brooklyn's noted judge, Samuel S. Leibowitz, early this year told a Senate subcommittee that 70 per cent of New York's juvenile crime is spawned by only 25,000 of the city's families. He added of the typical background of a juvenile delinquent:

"The father is a drunkard, or the mother is mentally incompetent to deal with five or six kids at a time, and as a result they live on the dunghills of society."

Then, too, there are the racial factors behind youth crime. Nearly 12 per cent of New York's school children are Puerto Ricans. Nearly half of these in the lower grades have a language difficulty. Poverty, idleness and resentment goad a minority of Puerto Rican youth into violence.

AWARE OF THIS—and of growing racial animosity toward Puerto Ricans as a whole—leaders of the Spanish-speaking community have launched an educational campaign directed at their own people. Said Manuel A. Gomez, only Puerto Rican magistrate in the city:

"Remember, we take the position that this is a community-wide problem. But unfortunately it is a reflection on the whole Spanish-speaking group."

The city's chief defense against youth gang warfare has been 73 workers assigned to the streets by the New York City Youth Board. Their duties, as defined by the board, are to form a relationship with the juvenile gangs that will enable them to counsel members and channel their restless activity along normal paths.

As one Youth Board spokesman outlined the program:

"We feel that not all of the gang members are bad. Many join through fear of ostracism and other sorts of neighborhood pressure. We believe that these youths are salvageable and we are trying to salvage them."

BUT NEGRO CITY Councilman Earl Brown, among others, urges a reassessment of the city's approach to juvenile gangsterism. He declared:

"The only thing that has resulted from the Youth Board's policy of infiltrating the gangs with its workers in order to try and convert their members was to give them recognition, security and importance. It certainly has not caused them to disband or to stop their members from slaughtering each other."

Another target of criticism has been courts that handle juveniles. Conducting the funeral for one of this Summer's gang victims, The Right Rev. Joseph A. McCaffrey, former police chaplain, declared from the

altar of his West 42nd Street Roman Catholic Church:

"I believe it is the lack of personal authority encouraged by the courts of the city. By that I mean the leniency of the courts. The coddling system has been tried and failed. The only thing these juvenile gangs understand is force. If there is not enough room in the jails, then build more if necessary."

BUT CHIEF JUSTICE Irving Ben Cooper of New York's General Sessions Court, has said:

"It is too often said that we judges are molly-coddling and kissing and hugging these kids. A youthful offender may be a potential murderer, but how are we going to tell that just by looking at him? We judges are not God."

Among suggestions for combatting juvenile crime here have been a teen-age curfew, fines for parents whose children violate the law, an easing of child labor laws to permit wider employment of children 14 and older. Work camps for young offenders already have been ordered by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

There is another school of thought, exemplified by a cop who, in reference to the department's injunction against the use of force, said:

"Just a tap on the rump with a billy and the effect will be better than all the do-gooding sociology you can think of."



# CAMPANELLA SON IS SEIZED IN FIGHT

James  
Youth, 15, and 17 Others  
Held in a Prearranged  
Gang Brawl in Flushing  
New York

The 15-year-old son of the former Dodger catcher Roy Campanella and seventeen other youths were seized by the police in Queens yesterday during what was said to have been a prearranged gang fight.

Youth Squad detectives broke up the fight about 2 P. M. in a vacant lot at 163d Street and Northern Boulevard in Flushing. Thirty boys, from 14 to 20 years old, had massed there only moments before. No one was injured and no weapons were found.

Two gangs were involved. One was an unnamed group of Negro and Puerto Rican youths and the other was a group of white youths known as the Champions. The Campanella boy, David, was said to have been leading the Negro and Puerto Rican group.

The police had been warned that the fight had been arranged last Saturday. The Champions were said to have called it to protest the presence of some of the Negro and Puerto Rican youngsters in a Flushing bowling alley, the Mapleways, at 163-10 Northern Boulevard.

The Champions use a regularly scheduled clinic under probation, the police said, and consider it their "territory."

## Father Fought Delinquency

The police expressed surprise at finding young Campanella among the youths. His father, who rose out of Philadelphia slums to become one of the first Negroes in major league baseball, has worked for years among youngsters to curb juvenile delinquency.

The Campanella boy, one of six children, lives with his family on Morgans Island in Glen Cove, L. I. However, he had been spending the week-end with one of the other youths, George Demos, 16, of 192-08A Thirty-ninth Avenue, Flushing.

His father is understood to be in Vero Beach, Fla., to take up coaching duties with his former team, now the Los Angeles Dodgers, during spring training. Mr. Campanella's ten-year major league playing career ended

in January, 1958, when he was partially paralyzed in an automobile accident.

Fourteen of the youths were held on charges of disorderly conduct and taken to Manhattan Night Court. The four others, including young Campanella, were under 16 and will appear in Queens Children's Court today on charges of juvenile delinquency.

Besides the Campanella and Demos youths, the others seized, all from Flushing, were:

Ronald Guilbert, 17, of 35-19 163d Street; Michael O'Neill, 17, of 43-66 160th Street; George Fielding, 16, of 154-22 Barclay Avenue; Patrick Wallace, 17, of 154-24 Barclay Avenue; Louis Yavino, 16, of 43-12 165th Street, and Theodore Woods, 17, of 43-29 Murray Street.

Also, Charles Macinick, 16, of 36-27 194th Street; Thomas McEllroy, 16, of 35-19 161st Street; Joseph Bock, 19, of 163-09 Corcheron Avenue; Douglas Bauman, 16, of 48-06 187th Street; George Kepit, 20, of 35-23 168th Street, and James Monahan, 17, of 43-06 159th Street.

One of the youths, Frank Efrece, 17, lives at 3237 Corlear Avenue, the Bronx.

## Campanella Boy Placed on Probation

NEW YORK — David Campanella, 15-year-old stepson of famed Catcher Roy Campanella, was placed on probation Friday for an indefinite period of years for breaking into a Queens drug store last February.

Domestic Relations Court Judge Sylvia Liese said the youth will have to attend a supervised clinic under probation supervision.

She said that David had admitted breaking open the door of the drug store on Jan. 29, but had denied under oath stealing anything.

"And I believe him," the judge said.

Police said David admitted taking about \$9 worth of merchandise when he and a friend broke into the store. Judge Liese said that she had "no proof of theft at all," although the drug store owner had appeared before her and testified he lost some \$1,300 in cash and merchandise.

David will have to pay for the broken door and damaged merchandise out of his earnings, the judge said, but the hours he keeps and his com-

panions will be decided by his probation officer.

She said she told David and his mother, Ruthie, who appeared before her in a half-hour closed-door session, that there was no excuse for his act of "wanton destruction of property."

Talking to reporters later, the judge said "he is not a seriously disturbed boy — he has never been a behavior problem — he is a very normal boy despite the fact he has had to live in a fish bowl."

The latter reference was to the fame of his father, Negro catcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers before he was paralyzed in an automobile accident. Campanella now is a coach for the Los Angeles Dodgers despite his injuries.

Asked how long the probation period would last Judge Liese said it might be for a period of one year, or for two or three years, depending on the recommendation of the probation officer.

She pointed out that the court has jurisdiction until David is 21.



# Roy Campanella, Wife 'Absolutely Sick' Over Son's Link In Fighting, Burglary

By ROBERT M. FARRINGTON

NEW YORK (AP)—Roy Campanella and his wife, Ruth, are absolutely sick over their son's link in fighting and burglary.

Campanella, 15, arrested as a street fighter and a drugstore burglar, was charged with the 109th Precinct station house.

"It hasn't been easy for the boy," said his mother, Ruth. "Everything has been blown out of proportion because of his name."

Roy is absolutely sick over this and you can imagine how I feel. We were not thinking of ourselves—we were thinking of the boy.

**FIGHTING PARALYSIS**

The elder Campanella has been fighting paralysis ever since an auto accident a year ago ended his brilliant career as baseball catcher for the Brooklyn, now Los Angeles, Dodgers.

Long active in the fight against juvenile delinquency, he said of his son's arrest: "The boy's my boy. I got to try and help him when he gets messed up. I tried to help as much as I could with juvenile delinquency and here's my boy that jumped the track."

"I've lectured in schools and before youth groups all over the country. Whenever I spoke to boys who had been in trouble, I asked them to think why. I made them think about themselves and about why they did these crazy acts."

"Now I have to ask Dave why."

**\$3,500 BOND**

David was released in \$3,500 bond in the burglary case for a March 11 hearing in Children's Court—the same court where Tuesday he was convicted as a street-fighting delinquent. Because of his age he is being handled as a juvenile delinquent rather than on criminal charges.

The judge pointed out that the boy had appeared on successive days and said: "I am disturbed and disappointed, very frankly, by the turn of events. My chagrin today replaces my shock of yesterday."

As young Campanella left the court building with his mother, a crowd of 25 Negro boys and girls

pushed and shoved along in his wake, jeering and shouting.

**ADMITTED BURGLARY**

One of them cried: "Gimme some of that money, man."

Police said young Campanella, a Negro, admitted that he and a white chum, George Delmos, 16, broke into a Queens drugstore Feb. 14 and stole \$9 in change and some cigarettes.

Delmos has not yet appeared in court.

Officers quoted David as telling them: "I just got mixed up with some crazy kids."

Today, however, young Campanella told reporters: "They say a lot of things that aren't so. Why should I break into a store when I had \$100?"

**WASN'T STICKUP**

"The boy did not hold anybody up. It wasn't a stickup," his mother said.

Young Campanella's arrest in the burglary case Tuesday came only about an hour after he was adjudged a juvenile delinquent because of his part in a street fight in Flushing, Queens, last Monday.

Campanella was one of six youngsters fighting with their fists while more than a score of others looked on. None of the boys was armed, and the boys claimed they were fighting just for fun, that racial animosity played no part, and that they were not members of any organized gang. One of the white boys seized in the fray was Delmos, at whose home Campanella often spent the night.

**JUDGES WARNING**

Domestic Relations Court Judge Wilfred A. Waltemade adjudged young Campanella a delinquent because of the fighting, released him to his mother and warned him: "If you get in further trouble and are returned to Children's Court, you have my word, boy, you will be dealt with severely."

The boy's father was one of the most admired men of his race in big league baseball. Since his accident a year ago, he has been confined to a wheelchair, trying to regain strength in his paralyzed body.

The elder Campanella seemed to be making progress. He is due to report to the Los Angeles Dod-

gers spring training camp in Florida Saturday as a special coach.

"But I don't know now what I'm going to do," he said after his son's arrest. "I don't know whether I'll even go."

**ERRANT SON**

In his Glen Cove home on Long Island, the crippled Campanella said: "Everything else compared to this is nothing."

He had told his errant son, one of six children: "Look. I've scrimped and worked hard for you. Now look at all the shame that you've brought to your mother and me and your brothers and your sister. It's a lucky thing for you that I'm in a wheelchair."

Tears rolled down the big man's cheeks even as he voiced his powerless threat.

David was in the 10th grade of a private school in Queens, although his home is outside the city on Long Island. His mother said he might eventually be sent away to a parochial school.

## CAMPANELLA BOY IS HELD IN THEFT

**Police Say He Confesses to Robbery After Release in Gang Fight Charge**

The 15-year-old son of Roy Campanella, the former Dodger catcher, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into a Queens drug store and stealing money and cigarettes.

David Campanella, who only a few hours earlier had been convicted of juvenile delinquency following police charges that he and seven other youths had started a gang fight in Flushing Monday afternoon, was said to have confessed to the burglary.

Judge Wilfred A. Waltemade in Queens Children's Court had released the boy in custody of his mother after giving him a stern lecture on mending his ways.

The police then took him to

the 109th Precinct station house questioning about the burglary of a drug store at 19-19 192d Street, Flushing.

The police said David confessed that he and a friend, George Delmos, 16, of 192-08A Thirty-ninth Avenue, Flushing, who had also been involved with David in the gang fight charges, had broken a plate glass door to enter the store.

Daniel Statesman, proprietor of the store, had charged that \$500 in cash had been stolen, as well as a quantity of cigarettes and cosmetics. The police said that David confessed to taking only \$9 and some cigarettes.

**Mrs. Campanella Weeps**

Mrs. Campanella, who had wept quietly in the courtroom a little while earlier when Judge Waltemade convicted her son of juvenile delinquency but released him with a warning to behave in future, said after the new arrest:

"This is going to break his father's heart."

His father, one of the first Negroes in major league baseball and long a star with the Brooklyn Dodgers until he was partially paralyzed in an automobile accident in January, 1958, has worked for many years among youngsters to curb juvenile delinquency.

Young Campanella is scheduled to return to the same court today in connection with the burglary charges, where yesterday he received this stern admonition on the fighting charges:

"I am going to discharge you with the warning that if you get into any further difficulty while under 16 and in our jurisdiction you will be dealt with severely."

The formal charges in both cases, since the defendant is under 16, constitute "juvenile delinquency."

The Campanella youth had been described by the police as the leader of a group of Negro and Puerto Rican youngsters in Flushing. He had been picked up Monday afternoon as he and some of his friends began fighting a group of white boys described as members of a street gang called the Champions. There were no weapons used in the brief skirmish, only fists.

**30 Youths on Scene**

When the police converged on the scene, a vacant lot at 163d Street and Northern Boulevard, thirty youths were on hand. Eighteen, ranging from

14 to 20 years old, were picked up.

The police said the two groups had met to fight it out for jurisdictional rights to a Flushing bowling alley, the Mapleways, at 163-10 Northern Boulevard. Each group was said to have deputized three of its members to do the actual fighting, and David Campanella was described as one of the choices of his group.

But yesterday, young Campanella told Judge Waltemade that he and two friends, the Delmos youth and Frank Efece, 17, of 3237 Corlear Avenue, the Bronx, were in the bowling alley Sunday and made a date to fight the other three boys just to see who was the toughest.

The Campanella youth said they made the date for 1 P. M. Monday, but that he and his two friends did not show up until an hour later because they had gone to a Harlem store to buy a hat. David said that when they showed up at the vacant lot, they noticed about twenty youths waiting, including the three boys with whom they had made the fighting date.

He told the judge that the six boys began fighting, as prearranged, and then the police came.

**Double Trouble:** The Campanella boy's troubles began on Washington's Birthday when he and five other boys squared off in a vacant lot for a fist fight. As other boys gathered to watch, rumble-conscious police swooped in. David was found guilty of juvenile delinquency, given a stern warning, and ordered discharged in his mother's custody.

The police, however, weren't satisfied. They questioned David about a Valentine's Day drugstore burglary—and David reportedly admitted that he and George Delmos kicked in the plate-glass door and ran off with \$9, 35 packs of cigarettes, and two tubes of toothpaste.

His mother, Ruth, mentioned "the constant teasing... Others are always asking whether the boys expect to be great baseball men. Dave was very sensitive about that. He wanted to be a singer."

His singing career is over, for a while at least, and if David Campanella escapes a detention home when his case comes up March 11, he may be sent to a strict boarding school.

One punishment he might be glad to get but never will is a spanking from his father who cried in anguished protest:

"It's a lucky thing for you that I'm in a wheel chair."



Young Campanella: In eclipse?  
Newsweek, March 9, 1959



# Campy's Boy Ruled Delinquent Paroled

David Campanella, 15-year-old son of former Dodger catcher Roy Campanella, was adjudged a juvenile delinquent today and paroled in the custody of his mother and a Catholic priest.

Justice Sylvia Liese, who heard the case in a one-hour closed hearing in Jamaica Children's Court, postponed further action until April 10, when she said, she will decide on a program for David's rehabilitation.

## Hilda on Hand

Until that time, the boy remains in the custody of his mother and the Rev. John Loringhtus, chaplain of St. Anthony's Hospital in Canine Park. When the Campanellas walked into court today, one of the first to greet the boy's mother was Hilda Chester, the long-time Brooklyn Dodger rooter.

"Don't give up," Hilda cried planting a big kiss on Mrs. Campanella's cheek. "I won't let you down."

## 'Frightened An Impressed.'

She then pumped David's hand and told him: "Keep your chin up." David took the sudden spurt of emotion solemnly then walked into the courtroom to face an equally solemn Justice Liese.

Afterward, the justice said David seemed "frightened and impressed with the gravity of the situation."

David and five other youths were picked up late last month after a gang brawl in Flushing. He later admitted breaking into a drug store.

His father, paralyzed last year in an auto accident, was going about his special coaching chores at the Dodgers spring training camp at Vero Beach, Fla., today.



David Campanella and his mother, Ruthe, as they leave Jamaica Children's Court.

Photo by Albertin.

# Campanella Boy Let Off With Probation in Break-In

## Judge Sure He'll Avoid Trouble

By EDITH J. CAMILL,  
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

David Campanella, 15, today received the lightest possible punishment for juvenile delinquency—in definite probation. He also got warm words of encouragement from a Children's Court justice who said he could easily be rehabili-

tated. David, son of disabled Dodger catcher Roy Campanella, "is determined never again to get into any difficulty," said Justice Sylvia J. Liese of Children's Court, Jamaica. She said she was "pleased with his progress."

The youth has twice been adjudged a juvenile delinquent. He appeared before Justice Liese today for final disposition of a case in which he admitted breaking into a Flushing pharmacy. Final disposition in a juvenile case is equivalent to sentencing in a case involving adults.

## Press, Public Barred.

The press and public were

barred from today's proceedings, but later Justice Liese told reporters she had put David on indefinite probation and directed that he receive help from a guidance clinic near his home. The clinic was not identified.

Police said David admitted smashing a window at the store and stealing \$9 and some cigarettes. The store's owner charged that \$800 in cash and \$317 worth of merchandise were missing.

She said David does not suffer from any serious emotional disturbance. "In most things, I believe him," she respects he's a very normal boy despite the fact he has had the breaking of a window as to live in a fishbowl to some extent," she said.

David, who had earlier been declared a delinquent after he was charged with participation in a gang fight, was brought into court a second time last month in connection with a break-in at a drugstore at 39-

him three times to do it.

Declaring that David had been treated exactly as any other defendant would have been, she condemned the publicity received by the case.

"My experience with young people is that it is almost a natural thing for them to react to publicity just as adults do," she said. "The kind of publicity that advertises delinquency by group is an invitation to others to act similarly."

David, who lives on an estate with his family in Glen Cove, L. I., could have received—as maximum punishment—a sentence in a state training school.

## Must Pay for Glass.

She said she had told the youth to pay for the broken window from his own earnings. He broke the glass, she said, after companions dared



# Delinquents' Parents Face Penalties; Son Taken From Couple

Welfare Commissioner Randolph L. Wise said yesterday he was prepared to prosecute parents who contributed to the delinquency of their children.

He made the statement as Judge J. Sydney Hoffman, sitting in the Juvenile Division of Municipal Court, condemned a couple for "neglect and absolute indifference" after their 12-year-old son was charged with armed robbery and a series of burglaries.

## STRIPPED OF CUSTODY

In an unprecedented action, Judge Hoffman removed the boy from the custody of his mother and father, and ordered him committed to the Youth Study Center until he could be placed in a home "so his education could be continued."

Commissioner Wise, commenting on the Youth Conservation Commission's new approach to the delinquency problem of treating family social ills rather than the criminal tendencies of children within the group, said he would use all the authority at his command, including prosecution, to get parental cooperation.

## PROJECT UNDER WAY

At a press conference with Managing Director Donald C. Wagner, Wise said the program had been launched with the submission to a review board of the first 28 family cases through the commission's North Philadelphia regional offices in the Walton School, 28th and Huntingdon sts. The board already has made recommendations for treatment of family ills.

Wise said similar offices would be opened within a few weeks in the Bartlett School, 11th and Catharine sts., in the Kendrick School, 38th st. and Powelton ave., and a fourth in Germantown.

## NEW AIDE ATTENDS

Attending the meeting was Clement J. Doyle, former Rhode Island and social service administrator, who yesterday began his new duties as deputy commissioner of the newly established Division

of Youth Conservation Services.

Judge Hoffman blasted Lawrence Whipple, 38, and his wife, Theresa, 35, after their son, Robert, of 5th st. near Somerset, was charged with stealing \$125 from the store of Mrs. Sarah Beckman, 65, of 2837 N. 5th st., last Sept. 16, at knifepoint and with the other robberies.

## CITES CIRCUMSTANCES

"Here is a father who never laid his eyes on this boy until three months ago," Hoffman said. "Here is a mother who married three times and is now living with the original father."

"This boy has known nothing but foster homes from the time of his birth until he was 7 years old. There are a lot of factors involved here, parents who don't care, who are indifferent and who neglected their child."

## Philadelphia Woes Blamed On South

*Commercial Appeal*  
**Delinquency Due To Migrants, Judge Says**

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—(AP)—The head judge of the Philadelphia Municipal Court Friday blamed the city's juvenile delinquency problem on an influx of 500,000 persons from the South and Puerto Rico.

Judge Adrian A. Bonnelly told a United States Senate subcommittee investigating delinquency that a half million of these migrants have settled in the city since 1930. He called it an immigration without visas, examinations by health authorities or inspection by customs agents.

"Beginning in 1930," he testified, "there started an infiltration into our system of schools and recreation of what we might

call antisocial and, in a good many instances, obnoxious elements."

"During the same time we have had 500,000 'immigrants' landing in Philadelphia. We failed to make any provision for fitting them into the industrial and social life of our old community."

He declared that as a result of this migration, the number of non-white children between the ages of 7 to 15 has increased about 30 times as much as the number of white children in the years since 1930.

# Girl Pupil Sentenced for Attack on Teacher

*Inquirer p. 15*  
For plummeling and scratching a teacher, a girl student at Overbrook High School was sentenced Tuesday to an indefinite term at Pennypack House, juvenile section of the House of Correction.

"There is too much of this open defiance of the authority placed in our teachers," Judge J. Sydney Hoffman said in adjudging as delinquent Yvonne Gamp, 16, of Cherry st. near 55th.

*Webb 7-18-59*  
We in the courts are going to protect our teachers to the utmost," he continued. "No pupil in our schools, boy or girl, is going to molest or assault our teachers."

*Philadelphia Pa.*  
The classroom is part of the source of discipline for our children where they must learn to carry out the lessons of obedience and respect for law. This is part of our fight against juvenile delinquency."

Hoffman sat as a judge in Juvenile Division of Municipal Court although the case was heard in the Women's Misdemeanor Section at 2133 Arch st.

The teacher, Anna Sarris, testified that on June 2 she was on locker room security detail and at 3:50 P. M. found eight girls in a locker room on the second floor of the school at 59th st. and Lancaster ave.

She ordered the girls out, at the same time asking Yvonne, whose locker room was on the third floor, what she was doing on the second. Miss Sarris said the girl started to use bad language and refused to leave when ordered to report to the principal's office.

The teacher then told Judge

Hoffman she took the girl by the arm, whereupon she was struck a number of times in the face and scratched on the arms. Despite the attack Miss Sarris managed to get the child to the principal's office.

Later that night the girl was arrested at her home by Police-woman Dorothy Toth, of the Juvenile Aid Division, and taken to the Youth Study Center.

Judge Hoffman was told the student was a product of a broken home.